H. Buehler, Esq.

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday JULY 27th 1842. Vol. 4--No. 41.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attenti must be addressed POST PAID.

[No. 111.]
AN ACT,

TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, AND TO PUNISH FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be arrested or imprisoned on any civil process, issuing out of any court of this Commonwealth, in any suit or proceeding instituted for the recovery of any money due upon any judgment or decree founded upon contract, or due upon any contract, express or implied, or for the recovery of any damages for the non-performance of any contract, excepting in proceeding as for contempt to enforce civil remedies, action for fines or penalties, or on promises to marry, on moneys collected by any public officer, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment, in which cases the remedies shall remain as heretofore, Provided, that this section shall not extend to any person who shall not have resided in this state for 20 days previous to the commencement of a suit against him.

Sect. 2 In all cases whereby the preceding provisions of this act, a party to a suit cannot be arrested or imprisoned, it shall be lawful for the party who shall have commenced a suit, or obtained a judgment in any court of record, to apply to any judge of the court in which the suit shall have been brought for a warrant to arrest the party against whom the suit shall have been commenced, or the judgment shall have been obtained, whereupon the said judge shall require of the said party satisfactory evidence either by the affidavit of the party mak'g such application, or some other person or persons, that there is a debt or demand due to the party making such application from the other party in the suit, or judgment, in which affidavit the nature and amount of indebtedness shall be set forth as near as may be.

Sect. 3 If the demand set forth in the affidavit, be such that the party could not according to the provisions of this act be arrested, and if the affidavit shall establish to the satisfaction of the judge, one or more of the following particulars, to wit:

That the party is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the court, in which suit is brought, with intent to defraud his creditors;

Or, that he has property which he fraudulently conceals;

Or, that he has rights in action, or some interest in any public or corporate stock, money or evidence of debt, which he unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of any such judgment or judgments, which shall have been rendered against him, belonging to the complainant;

Or, that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, any of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors;

Or, that he fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation, respecting which suit is brought;

It shall be the duty of the said judge, to issue a warrant of arrest in the form following to wit:

Sect. 4.

County ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff, or any Constable of county, Greeting:

Whereas, complaint has this day been made, before me on the oath (or affirmation as the case may be) of (here insert the name of the party making the affidavit) setting forth (here briefly set forth the complaint.)

These are therefore to command you to arrest the said . and bring him (or them, as the case may be,) before me at my office, in (here insert the residence of the judge) without delay, to be dealt with according to law. And have you there also this precept.

Witness my hand, at . this day of ——— ———,

Judge.

Which warrant shall be accompanied by a copy of all affidavits presented to the judge, upon which the warrant is issued, which shall be certified by such judge, and shall be delivered to the party at the time of serving the warrant, by the officer serving the same.

Sect. 5. The officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered shall execute the same, by arresting the person or pessons therein named, and bringing him or them before the judge issuing the warrant, and shall keep him in custody until he shall be duly discharged, or committed, as hereinafter provided.

Sect. 6. On the appearance of the person so arrested before the judge, he may controvert any of the facts and circumstances on which such warrant issued, and may at his option, verify his alligation by his affidavit, and in case of his so verifying the same, the complainant may examine him on oath, touching any fact or circumstance material to the inquiry, and the answers on such examination, shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed by him, and the officer conducting such inquiry shall also receive such other proof as the parties may offer, either at the time of such first appearance, or at such other times as such hearing shall be adjourned to, and in case of an adjournment, the Judge may take a bond, with or without surety, for the appearance of the party arrested at the adjourned hearing.

Sect. 7. The judge conducting such inquiry shall have the same powers to issue subpoena to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to punish witnesses refusing to testify as is vested in the court of which he is a judge.

Sect. 8. If such judge is satisfied that the allegations of the complainant are substantiated, and that the party arrested has done, or is about to do any one of the acts specified in the third section of this act, he shall issue a commitment under his hand reciting the facts of the case and directing that such party be committed to the jail of the county in which such hearing is had to be, there detained until he shall be discharged by law, and such party shall be committed and detained accordingly.

Sect. 9. Such commitment shall not be granted if the defendant shall pay the debt or demand, claimed with cost of suit and of the proceedings against him, or give security to the satisfaction of the judge before whom the hearing shall be had, that the debt or demand with the costs of the suit and proceedings against him, shall be paid with interest within sixty days, if the demand be in judgment and the length of time for stay of execution given by law on debts of like amount, has expired, and if the said length of time has not elapsed then, that the same shall be paid at the expiration of that time, if that shall be sixty days distant from the time of giving said surety, and if not then, the same shall be paid within sixty days from the time of giving the same. If the demand be not in judgment at the time of giving said surety, the day of payment shall be regulated by the same rule, but in no case shall the party be required to give surety for the payment of the debt before the recovering of judgment.

Sect. 10. Such commitment shall not be granted if the party arrested shall give bond to the complainant in a penalty of not less than twice the amount of the debt, or demand claimed with such sureties as shall be approved by such judge conditioned that he will not remove any property which he then has, out of the jurisdiction of the court in which suit is brought with the intent to defraud any of his creditors, and that he will not assign, sell, convey or dispose of any of his property with such intent, or with a view to give a preference to any creditor for any debt antecedent to such assignment, sale conveyance, or disposition, until the demand of the complainant, with costs shall be satisfied, or until thirty days after final judgment shall be rendered in the suit brought for the recovery of such demand: *Provided, however*, That this section shall apply only to cases where the only fraudulent design established against the party arrested is, that he is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the court in which such suit is brought, with intent to defraud his creditors.

Sect. 11. Such commitment shall not be granted if the person arrested shall enter into a bond to the complainant in the penalty, and with the securities prescribed in the preceding section conditioned, that he will within thirty days apply by petition to the court of Common Pleas of the county, or to a judge thereof if the court shall not within that time be in session for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that he will comply with all the requisitions of said law and abide all order of the said court in that behalf, or in default thereof, and if he fail in obtaining his discharge as an insolvent debtor, that he shall on the day of his so failing surrender himself to the jail of said county.

Sect. 12. Any defendant committed agreeably to the eigth section of this act, shall remain in custody until a final judgment shall have been rendered in his favour in the suit prosecuted by the credit or at whose instance he shall have been committed, or until he shall have assigned his property and obtained his discharge, as provided in the subsequent sections of this act; but such person may at any time be discharged by any judge of the county, on his paying the debt or demand claimed, and costs, or by giving the security for the payment thereof, as provided in the ninth section of this act, or on his executing either of the bonds mentioned in the tenth and eleventh sections of this act.

Sect. 13. Any person committed as above provided, or who shall have given the bond specified in the eleventh section of this act, or against whom any suit shall have been commenced in a court of record, in which such person by the provisions of this act cannot be arrested or imprisoned, or in which the said suit is pending, or to the judge thereof praying that he may assign his property & have the benefit of the provisions of this act.

Sect. 14. The petition aforesaid shall set forth all the matters required to be set forth by the 9th section of the act of the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, entitled "an act relating to insolvent debtors," and shall be verified in like manner. Upon the presentation of the said petition of the court or judge shall fix a time for the hearing of the same, and the petitioner and his creditors shall be heard before the judges of the Court of Common Pleas: Provided, Thirty days shall intervene between the presentation of the petition and the time for hearing the same, and the petitioner and his creditors shall be heard before the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, unless the said court shall make an order that a single judge shall hear the case and decide it, in which case the judge shall have all the powers herein conferred upon the court.

Sect. 15. The court or judge shall proceed agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act of the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, in causing notice to be given to the creditors of the petitioner, in deciding upon his case, in making orders, in permitting an assignment to be made by said petitioner, in the oath to be administered to him, and in all proceedings thereafter touching his property and shall have the same power over the trustees to whom an assignment shall be made, as is therein specified.

Sect. 16. The trustees of any debtor, to whom an assignment shall be made under this act, shall have the same powers, shall be liable to the same duties, and shall proceed in the same manner, in all respects, to discharge the same, as is given, imposed upon, and required of the trustees under the aforesaid act, and the rights of creditors and their remedies shall be the same as under the said act, and the effect of a discharge of the petitioner by the said court shall be the same as under the said act, so far as regards both his person and property, and all rights and remedies given by the said act, & all proceedings, both civil and criminal, thereby authorized, may be had the same as if they were herein fully enacted at length, so far as the same can be applied to the case of a debtor upon a contract only.

Sect. 17. Any person who shall be imprisoned on civil process at the time of this act taking effect as a law, in a case where, by the preceeding provisions of this act, such person could not be arrested or imprisoned, may give ten days notice, in writing, to the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, of his intention to apply to a judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which he is imprisoned, for a discharge from confinement. Upon proof of such notice having been given, it shall be the duty of any judge of said court to issue a writ of habeas corpus to the officer having such person in custody, to bring him before the said judge, at a time and place to be named, not less than two nor more than six days thereafter. If the plaintiff, or his agent or attorney shall not have filed with said judge an affidavit, setting forth such facts as are required by section third of this act, in order to obtain a warrant of arrest, and the case be such an one that the party by the preceding provisions of this act could not be imprisoned, it shall be the duty of said judge to make an order discharging the party from imprisonment. but if such affidavit shall have been filed, and the judge, on hearing the case, shall be satisfied that the imprisoned party, if at liberty, would be liable to an arrest under the provisions of this act, then, and in that case, the judge shall proceed in the same manner as if the party had been brought before him upon such warrant of arrest as hereinnbefore provided.

Sect. 18. When a complaint shall be made, and a warrant of arrest issued, or upon a hearing under the seventeenth section of this act, and the complaint shall be dismissed, the party making the same shall be liable for all fees to officers, and for all costs which the party arrested shall have incurred and the fees of the officers shall be the same as for similar services in other cases. Witnesses shall receive the same fees as are allowed before justices of the peace, but if the complaint shall be sustained, the party making the same shall recover the costs of the party arrested, upon the same being taxed or allowed by the proper officer, and shall be recovered with other costs in the suit.

Sect. 19. Whenever any bond given under the preceding sections of this act shall become forfeited by the non performance of the condition thereof, the obligee shall be entitled to recover thereon the amount due to him on the judgment with costs obtained in the original suit.

Sect. 20. Any person who shall remove any of his property out of any county, with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by any execution, or who shall secrete assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of any of his property, with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property being made liable for the payment of his debts, and any person who shall receive such property, with such intent, or who shall, with like intent, collude with any debtor for the concealment of any part of his estate or effects, or for giving a false color thereto, or other instrument or shall conceal any grant, sale, lease, bond, or proceeding, either in writing or by parole, or shall become a grantee, purchaser, lessee, obligee, or other like party in any such instrument or proceeding, with the like fraudulent intent, or shall act as broker, scrivener agent, or witness, in regard to such instrument or proceeding, with the like intent, such person or persons, on conviction thereof, in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding the value of the property or effects so secreted, assigned, conveyed, or otherwise disposed of or concealed, or in respect to which such collusion shall have taken place, and shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Sect. 21. Every person, who with intent to cheat or defraud another, shall designedly by color of any false token or writing, or by any false pretence whatsoever, obtain from any person any money, personal property, or other valuable things, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary or in the county jail, at the discretion of the court before whom he shall be tried, not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three times the value of the money or property or other things so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sect. 22. No person shall be excused from answering any bill seeking a discovery in relation to any fraud prohibited by this act, or from answering as a witness in relation to any such fraud, but no such answer shall be used in evidence in any other suit or prosecution.

Sect. 23. No execution issued on any judgment rendered by any alderman or justice of the peace, upon any demand arising upon contract, express or impled, shall contain a clause authorizing an arrest or imprisonment of the person against whom the same shall issue, unless it shall be proved by the affidavit of the person in whose favor such execution, shall issue or that if some other person, to the satisfaction of the alderman or justice of the peace, either that such judgment was for the recovery of money collected by any public officer, or for official misconduct.

Sect. 24. No capias or warrant of arrest shall issue against any defendant, in any case in which by the provisions of the preceding section an execution on the judgment recovered could not be issued against the body, and whenever a capias or warrant of arrest in such case shall issue, the like affidavit shall be required as for the issuing of an execut'n by the provisions of said section.

Sect. 25. Whenever a plaintiff shall reside out of this commonw'th he may, upon giving bond with sufficient surety for the payment of all costs which he may become liable to pay in the event of his failing to recover judgment against the defendant, have a capias or warrant of arrest, if he shall be entitled to such writ on making the affidavit required in the twenty second section of this act, or a summons which may be made returnable, not less than two, nor more than four days from the date thereof, which shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance mentioned therein, and if the same shall be returned, personally served, the justice or alderman issuing the same may proceed to hear and determine the case in the manner heretofore allowed by law.

Sect. 26. Whenever, by the provisions of the twenty fourth section of this act, no capias can issue, and the defendant shall reside out of the county, he shall be proceeded against by summons or attachment, returnable not less than two, nor more than four days from the date thereof, which shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance mentioned therein.

Sect. 27. It shall be the duty of any alderman or justice of the peace, to issue an attachment against any defendant, on the application of the plaintiff in any case, where by the provisions of this act no capias can issue, upon proof by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or some other person or persons, to the satisfaction of the alderman or justice, that the defendant is about to remove from the county any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors, or has assigned, disposed of, or secreted, or is about to assign, dispose of, or secrete any of his property, with the like fraudulent intent, which affidavit shall also specify the amount of the plaintiffs claim or the balance thereof over and above all discounts which the defendant may have against him; Provided, that, before such attachment shall issue, the plaintiff, or some one in his behalf, shall execute a bond, in the penalty of at least double the amount of the claim with good sufficient securities, conditioned that in case the plaintiff shall fail to recover a judgment of at least one half the amount of his claim, he shall pay to the defendant his damages for the wrongful taking of any property over and above an amount sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs, and that if the plaintiff shall fail in his action, he shall pay to the defendant his legal costs, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of said attachment.

Sect. 28. Every such attachment shall be made returnable not less than two nor more than four days from the date thereof, and shall be served by the constable to whom the same shall be directed, by attaching so much of the defendant's property not exempt by law from sale upon execution, as will be sufficient to pay the debt demanded, and by delivering to him a copy of the said attachment, and an inventory of the property attached, if he can be found in the county, and if not so to be found, then by leaving a copy of the same at his place of residence with some adult member of his family, or the family where he shall reside, or if he be a non resident of the county and cannot be found, then by leaving a copy of said attachment and inventory, with the person in whose possession the said property may be.

Sect. 29. The constable shall state specifically in his return the manner in which he shall have served such attachment, and it shall be his duty to take the property attached into his possession, unless the defendant, or some other person for him, shall enter into a bond with sufficient surety in the penalty of double the amount of the claim, conditioned that in the event of the plaintiff recovering judgment against him he will pay the debt and costs, at the expiration of the stay of execution given by law to freeholders, or that he will surrender up the property attached to any officer having an execution against him on any judgment recorded in such attachment.

Sect. 30. If such attachment shall be returned personally served upon the defendant, at least two days before the return day thereof, the alderman or justice shall on the return day, proceed to hear and determine the same, in the same manner as upon a summons returned personally served. But if the same shall not have been so served the alderman or justice shall issue a summons against the defendant, returnable as summonses issued by justices of the peace are now by law returnable, and if the said summons shall be returned personally served, or by leaving a copy at the residence of the defendant, or that the defendant, after diligent inquiry, cannot be found in the county, then, in either case, the alderman or justice of the peace shall proceed to hear & determine the cause, in the same manner as upon a summons personally served.

Sect. 31. Any defendant against whom a judgment shall have been rendered in any case where the attachment or summons shall not have been personally served, may, within thirty days after the rendition of the same, apply to the alderman or justice rendering the same for a hearing of the matter, and if he, or some other person, knowing the facts, shall for him make an affidavit setting forth that he has a just defence to the whole or a part of the plaintiff's demand, it shall be the duty of the alderman or justice to open the judgment, and give notice to the plaintiff of the time when he will hear the parties, which time shall be not less than four, nor more than eight days distant. On the said hearing the justice shall proceed in the manner directed in the 30th section of this act.

Sect. 32. A judgment obtained before any alderman or justice, in any suit commenced by attachment, when the defendant shall not be personally served with the attachment or summons, and shall not appear, shall be only presumptive evidence of indebtedness in any scire facias that may be brought thereon, and may be disapproved by the defendant, and no execution issued upon such judgment shall be levied upon any other property than such as was seized under the attachment, nor shall any defendant in such case be barred of any set off which he may have against the plaintiff.

Section 33. A defendant, against whose body by the provisions of this act an execution cannot be issued by an alderman or justice of the peace, shall be required in order to obtain an appeal, stay of execution, or adjournment to give a bond or recognizance in the nature of special bail, conditioned that no part of the property of the defendant which is liable to be taken in execution shall be removed, secreted, assigned, or in any way disposed of, except for the necessary support of himself, and family until the plaintiff's demand shall be satisfied, or until the expiration of ten days after such plaintiff shall be entitled to have an execution issued on the judgment obtained in such cause, if he shall obtain such judgment; and if the condition of such bond or recognizance be broken, and an execution on such judgment be returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the plaintiff, in an action on such bond or recognizance, shall be entitled to recover the value of the property so removed, secreted, or assigned.

Section 34. This act shall not be construed to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen to demands above one hundred dollars, and the same right which is given to the parties respectively to appeal from the decision of an alderman or justice of the peace by the act of the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten, relating to the proceedings of justices of the peace, is hereby given to the parties respectively in proceedings upon summons or attachments issued by aldermen or justices of the peace under this act. And all and singular the provisions of the said act, and its several supplements not hereby expressly repealed and not consistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be in full force, and to apply to the provisions of this act so far as the same relates to proceedings before aldermen or justices of the peace, and to the powers of the courts of record over the proceedings of justices of the peace.

Section 35. After the defendant, in any case, shall have executed the bond required by the eleventh section of this act, he shall not sell, assign or dispose of any part of his property which is not exempt by law from execution, except so far as may be necessary for the support of himself and family until he be discharged. And if proof shall be made on hearing before the judge or the court, that the applicant has sold, assigned or disposed of his property, it shall be the duty of said judge or of the court to refuse to make the order directed by the aforesaid act of the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Section 36. After the passage of this act, the secretary of the commonwealth shall immediately cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed by the printers of the bills of the House of Representatives, to supply every judge, sheriff, prothonotary, alderman and justice of the peace in the State with a copy, which shall be by him transmitted to the prothonotaries of the different counties, and by them distributed to the officers entitled thereto—the expense of which printing and transmission shall be paid in the manner provided by law for the printing of the laws

Section 37. So much of any act as is hereby altered or supplied is hereby repealed.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN STROHM,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

DAVID R. PORTER.

[No. 119]
AN ACT.

CONCERNING EXECUTIONS.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That in all cases where lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been, or hereafter shall be levied on by virtue of any writ of fieri facias, or other writ of execution, and an inquest of twelve men, summoned by the sheriff or coroner of any of the cities or counties agreeably to the existing laws of this Commonwealth, shall find that the rents, issues and profits of such property are not sufficient, beyond all reprises, within the space of seven years, to satisfy the damages and costs, or the debt, interests and costs in such writ mentioned, it shall be the duty of the same inquest to value and appraise the said property, and in all cases where the defendant or defendants shall consent to a condemnation agreeably to an act, entitled "an act relating to executions," passed the sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and in any case where an inquisition and condemnation of such estate as aforesaid, shall not be deemed necessary in law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the proper county, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall receive the same pay as jurors are entitled to in similar cases, to value and appraise the same and the sheriff or coroner shall make return of such valuation or appraisement with the writ aforesaid, to the court from which the same issued, and which valuation or appraisement shall be conclusive in any future execution which may be levied on the same property, and in case any writ of venditioni exponas, or other writ shall issue for the sale of said lands, tenements or hereditaments, and the same cannot be sold at public vendue or outcry for two-thirds or more of such valuation or appraisment, that then and in such cases the sheriff or coroner shall not make sale of the premises, but shall make return of the same accordingly to the court from which the execution issued, & that thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments shall be stayed for one year from and after the return day of the venditioni exponas or other writ, for the sale of the premises; *Provided*, That the sheriff or coroner shall not be entitled to poundage, unless in those cases where a sale of the property shall take place.

Section 2. That in all cases where lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been heretofore levied on and condemned or extended, or that hereafter may be extended, in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, and in all cases where any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been, or hereafter shall be seized or levied on by virtue of any writ of levari facias, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before exposing the said property to sale, pursuant to any writ for that purpose issued, or in pursuance of such writ of levari facias, to summon twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who being first sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation or appraisement of such property as directed by the first section of this act.

Section 3. That in all cases where life estate, or for a term of years, in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been or

shall be, seized and levied on by virtue of any writ or execution, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner before he shall proceed to advertise and sell the premises aforesaid, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who being first duly sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation and appraisement of the same, and if such estates for life, or for a term of years as aforesaid, after being advertised and offered for sale by public vendue or outcry according to the laws of this Commonwealth cannot be sold for two thirds or more of the amount of the valuation and appraisement to be made as aforesaid, the sheriff or coroner shall make return accordingly, and thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of the said premises shall be stayed for one year from the return of the said writ of execution.

Section 4. That in all cases where personal property shall be taken in execution, by virtue of any writ of fieri facias issued out of any court of common pleas in this commonwealth or by virtue of any execution issued by a justice of the peace, it shall be the duty of the officer to whom such writ shall be directed respectively, when it shall be requested by the debtor to summon three respectable freeholders or citizens of the vicinage who being first duly sworn or affirmed by the said officer, shall value and appraise the personal property aforesaid for which valuation or appraisement signed by the appraisers together with a schedule of the property taken in execution, shall be annexed to the return on said writ, and in case said personal property, or any part thereof, cannot be sold for two thirds of the amount of said valuation or appraisement, at a public vendue of the same, of which notice shall be given to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their agent or attorney, agreeably to the direction of the first section of this act, that then, the sale of such property shall be stayed for the term of twelve months from that date: *Provided*, That the said defendant or defendants, shall execute or deliver to the sheriff, coroner, or constable, as the case may be, a bond with one or more sufficient sureties, in a penalty of double the amount of the said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the faithful forthcoming, and delivery of all and every part of the said personal property upon the expiration of the said stay execution, to the proper sheriff, coroner or constable, or his successor in office, in like good order and condition (reasonable wear and tear being allowed,) as when the same was so as aforesaid offered for sale, or other personal property, equal in value, and like good order, to be ascertained in the manner aforesaid, or in default thereof for the payment of the amount of the appraisement or valuation with interest and costs, the amount of the debt, interest and cost for which the levy was made, and upon the execution and delivery of such bond, the said personal property, shall be returned and re-delivered into the possesion of the said defendant or defendants: *Provided also*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent and judgment creditor or creditors, from having the property of any debtor or debtors exposed to sale at any time, and as often as he, she, or they may think proper, after it may have once been exposed to sale as aforesaid, by paying all the cost which may accrue in consequence thereof, except the time at which a sale may be effected, according to the provisions of this act, which costs shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale as in other cases.

Section 5. That before any person shall be entitled to a stay of execution on real estate levied upon, he shall pay the interest on the debt, and the interest due upon prior liens thereon, and discharge all ground rents and municipal charges due on the property, subject to the judgment, and shall pay semi-annually during the stay of execution all the accruing interests on the judgments and the accruing ground rents.

JOHN ROSS SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN STROHM,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.
DAVID R. PORTER.

PENNSYLVANIA. ss.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, 19th July, 1842.

I certify that the above and foregoing are true copies of acts of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish fraudulent debtors," and "An act concerning executions,' as the same remains on file in this office, and published, in pursuance of law.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said office the day and the year aforesaid.

A. V. PARSONS.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Public expectation, in reference to all efforts to redeem this community from its acknowledged state of demoralization, seems destined to perpetual disappointment. Nothing can be more singularly, and in one aspect more inexcusably, abortive than the Legislative investigation into the Broadhead and Handy business of the winter of 1840. The Report of the Committee, full of sound and full of fury, referring to facts of the most pregnant and impressive character, and swelling with the majesty of lofty principles, winds up at last by signifying nothing, and by coolly praying *"to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject!!"* This is "muscipular parturition" after the latest and most approved fashion. It is, indeed, an improvement on the common practice of laboriously blustering through a subject of inquiry, of toiling and fuming and growling up to the point at which *action* should begin to rear itself on *information*, and then gently tapering off into an entire abandonment of all further proceeding. It is the last and brightest link in a chain of precedents which teach the art of humbugging a people struggling to vindicate their own fame and to punish corruption.

Why is there tracked to this extraordinary report so extraordinary a conclusion? We are reluctant to be harsh, but it really does seem as if the committee, having discovered nothing which could be used as a weapon of party warfare against the Governor, felt themselves defeated in their main object, and thought all else unworty of pursuit. The report is accompanied by a mass of testimony, and that testimony has carried conviction to the minds of the committee that a body of Bank Directors, every one of whom is known and accessible, formally adopted measures to accomplish their purposes by bribing the executive and legislative agents of the people; and yet the committee prays "to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject!!" Nay, large amounts of money, exceeding in all one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, are conclusively shown to have been paid out under the sanction of these Bank Directors for these nefarious objects, and yet the committee prays "to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject!!"

Not only is it clearly evident to the minds of all impartial men, that the Bank Directors were engaged in this iniquitious scheme, but the agents whom they employed are clearly ascertained to the number of four or six, who are shown to have been guilty of a conspiracy either to corrupt the Legislature, or to defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank, under pretence of corrupting the Legislature. The Committee dwell upon the flagitious conduct of these agents with apparent horror—but even then, as if frightened at the prospect of what their puny specification may lead to, they pray "to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject!!!" They loaded the gun briskly and heavily, but, whether from cowardice or party policy, threw it down and would not fire it off!

It is a wretched shift for the committee to tell us that they submit the evidence which they have collected, for whatever ulterior action the "constituted authorities" of the Commonwealth may think proper to take. As organs of the two houses of the General Assembly, they were a part of those "constituted authorities," and a most interesting and important part. Upon their familiarity with all the circumstances of the combination to bribe and corrupt, with all its affiliations, disguises, and overt acts, the legislative bodies by whom they were appointed would naturally place reliance. It was their duty, after investigating the details, and when satisfied what criminal offences had been committed and by whom, to systematize and a report a just and effective mode of reaching all the guilty. They knew perfectly well that the inclination of the two houses, always shrinking from the toil of analizing voluminous evidence, would be to accept and adopt whatever they recommended, and they close by asking "to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject!" They kept the word of promise to the ear, and broke it to the hope.

Will the legislature be content with this lame and impotent conclusion? We hardly think they can, and there is, as it would seem to us, a direction which they are competent is now to give this painful and extraordinary development, that may finally attain the ends of justice, while it will manifest the sincerity and impartiality of their investigation. Instead of the proposals "to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject," let there be substituted at the close of the report of the Committee, something tantamount to the following, Joint Resolution:—

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met. That a copy of the foregoing Report of the Committee of Investigation, together with copies of the documents, letters, papers, and evidence thereto annexed, duly authenticated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be forthwith transmitted by the said Secretary, to the Attorney General of this Commonwealth; and that it shall be the duty of the said Attorney General in conjunction with the additional counsel hereinafter provided, without delay to examine the said Report, documents, letters, papers, and evidence, and therefrom to cause to be instituted public prosecutions against all or any person or persons implicated, directly or indirectly, in origination, connoving at, facilitating, or executing, the project of applying in the winter or spring of 1840, the moneys of the Bank of the United States to corrupt and bribe any of the public agents or representatives of the people of this State.

RESOLVED, &c., That, in order to give to the people of Pennsylvania an assurance that no proper and reasonable efforts will be omitted to bring to punishment any and all concerned in the alleged conspiracy or combinating to bribe and corrupt their public agents, the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives are hereby jointly authorzed and required to employ, on behalf of the Commonwealth, two counsels learned in the law, upon such terms as to compensation as they may think just, who shall unite with the Attorney General in preparing, commencing and conducting to a close all or any of the prosecutions aforesaid.

RESOLVED, &c., That on commencing before the Grand Jury, or at the trial of any or all of the prosecutions aforesaid, it shall be competent to exhibit as evidence in behalf of the Commonwealth, all the documents, letters, and papers annexed to the Report of the Committee of Investigation, or copies thereof, duly authenticated under his seal of office by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The arrest of Broadhead before he left the State, will interpose no obstacles to his being brought to trial. The Attorney General has power to send a bill with witnesses befors the grand jury, and upon its being found, the Governor can demand Broadhead of the Governor of New York, who is bound by the constition to deliver him up to justice.—*Pennsylvanian.*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY JULY 27, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A Democratic County Meeting will be held in the Court House Lewistown, on WEDNESDAY EVENING of the August Court, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the approaching fall election.

By order of the Standing Comm't.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of sundry documents from the Hon. B. A. BIDLACK, the Hon. A. GUSTIN and the Hon. JAMES IRWIN members of Congress.

Sheriff's Sales.

The Sheriff having been officially informed of the passage and approval of the "Stay Law," adjourned over the Sale of Real Estate, from the 22d of July, to SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purpose of having all the property appraised and valued, agreeably to the requirements of the said Act.

The Conspiracy.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago, we gave some account of a league entered into by a number of the forwarding men of the city of Pittsburg to defraud the Commonwealth and cheat the public, since which time they have received their trial and have all been found guilty of the charge preferred against them by the Canal Commissioners, and fined one hundred and fifty dollars each, and imprisonment for 3 months.

Fire!

It is with feelings of regret that we record the destruction of property by fire in Huntingdon. On Saturday night last the stable of Mr. Philip Shultz was discovered to be on fire, the barn had been lately stored with grain, &c., the products of a bountiful harvest, all of which was consumed in a short space of time—in a few minutes the flames extended to the large new and commodious stable lately erected on the property now owned by Mr. Thomas Wallace, which was burned to the foundation—from this, the fire became attached to the large three story brick building which was kept by Mr. Wallace as a Hotel, and despite of all the exertions of the firemen and citizens, the entire building was burned to the basement story. We learn that the principal part of Mr. Wallace's furniture was saved, but much abused in removing it out of the house. The above stables and upper story of this Hotel was all consumed by fire about 2 years ago.

We have heard no estimate of the loss of Mr Wallace, but it must fall heavily upon him as the building was one of the largest and most costly in the place. We hope the enterprising and benevolent citizens of Huntingdon and surrounding country will extend a helping hand to Mr. W. for he is one among the most worthy, honest and industrious citizens of the place.

Imprisonment for Debt.

We give up a large portion of this weeks paper, for the purpose of laying before our readers the Act abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. and the Stay Law, these we believe are both good laws, when we take into consideration the hard times we have to endure, and the disarranged state of our currency—and in a year or two will be the means of bring about a cash system throughout the State. Both of these Acts are official and can be relied on as correct.

County Meeting.

Our friends throughout the county will please bear in mind, that a general Democratic County Meeting will be held in the Court House Lewistown, on Wednesday evening of the August Court. Let there be a general ralley of the friends of Equal Rights, and a complete organization of our party in staunch Little Mifflin on this occasion.

Our new Justices.

Quite a censation of feeling was exhibited by certain of our citizens on Monday last, in consequence of the Legislature having repealed an Act passed on the 25th day of March last, providing for the division of our borough, and the election of two new Justices of the Peace, in addition to the two that were elected in March 1840. In pursuance of the Act passed in March last, an election was held in the East and West Ward of our borough on Monday the 18th day of April, and Major R. Rush Franks elected for the East Ward and Henry Kulp, Esq. for the West Ward, who were commissioned and have been transacting business since the receipt of their commissions. On Friday last it was discovered in the House of Representatives that the act passed in March providing for an increase of Justices, was contrary to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which requires that Justices of the Peace shall be elected at the time of holding elections for constables and other township and borough Officers, when the former law was immediately repealed.

Temperance.

The glorious privilege of being sober, drinking from the fountain nature designed for man, will ensure health and all its attendant blessings. If you wish proof of this fact, come to the Temperance meeting on Monday evening next, and witness the happy feeling that exists there, among those who but a short time ago, were either staggering on your streets, or brawling in some grog shop. Now come & witness the happy change, no bloodshot eyes, no flush'd check of deadly hue, no unmeaning gibberish or low vulgar slang; no, the scene is changed. You will hear the sweet song of the Washingtonians, the shrilling chorus of the true & brave, who have come out like men, and separate themselves from the enemys chains. Come and witness the honest pride that beams in the countenance of that interesting assembly, and if there is a spark of Philanthropy existing in your breast, you will be forced to acknowledge, that total abstinance from, and open war with old king alcohol, is the only sound principle to ensure the reformation of the drunkard, to bring relief to the heart broken, wretched wife—happiness to the distressed, and restore again tranquility, peace and good order in society.

Then come, every man be at his post to aid on the reformation. The cheerful approving smile of the Ladies will contribute greatly to the prosperity of this noble cause.

Dont forget next Monday night, at early candle-light. It is expected that several gentlemen from different counties will be present to address the meeting.

☞ We take great pleasure in communicating to our readers that the Legislature by a joint resolution, passed on Saturday last, agreed to adjourn on yesterday.

On Saturday last, both houses adopted an apportionment bill which had been reported by a committee of conference of the two houses, and a more partial and unfair apportionment could not have received the sanction of any Legislature. Some of the large German Democratic districts have near a hundred thousand of a population, whilst others have but a little over fifty thousand. But Thaddeus Stevens was the chief manager and contriver of the committee; he that arranged the present districts for the election of Representatives and Senators, and what else could be expected? In view of the former conduct of this man in districting the State, is it not strange indeed, that Speaker Snowdon put him on the Committee! Mifflin and Juniata is safely placed in between Huntingdon and Union, and thus "Old Mifflin"—that was always true to Democratic principles, is delivered over to the Philistines. What the Governor will do we cannot tell. But on account of its unfairness, we hope he will veto the bill. It will be time enough for the next Legislature to district the State for an election of members of Congress to take place next year. Equality and fairness in elections—and in districting the State is all we ask—and that we should have.

☞ Our cotemporary of the Gazette takes exception to us because we are opposed to a long session of the Legislature and a lavish expenditure of public money. Of course, that paper is in favor of both, and the same difference that exists between us, exists between the Democratic and Federal parties, the former being advocates of economy—and the latter opposed to it. Where now is Congress, both branches of which is Federal, without a proposition to adjourn this year. Where now is the better times promised by Federal Whiggery before the last hard cider and coon skin contest for the Presidency? And where the "two dollars a day and roast beef," that was promised to a confiding and betrayed people?

☞ The Gazette talks as flippantly about the Governor and Legislature, as if the present Legislature was Democratic. Far from it. We wish it was. It is true the House of Representatives is Democratic, but what can it do, when the Senate rejects all its acts of usefulness, and has invariably been opposed to adjournment up till Saturday last. Appropriation bills for the support of Government—laws for the relief of the suffering domestic creditors—and many other laws of great importance have been passed by the Democratic House and sent to the Senate over and again, and they have as often been rejected; nor would the Senate agree to adjourn until it seen the farmers and business men of the House would go home, whether the Legislature adjourned or not. And the Senate is Federal made so by a fraud upon the people of the State in the manner it was districted for Senators by a Legislature that got into power by an unfortunate division in the Democratic party. With the long, or extra session the Governor has nothing to do, and we have heard frequently, if he could have exercised the power he would have adjourned this Legislature long ago. The Governor cannot adjourn the Legislature nor can *one* House—else the adjournment would have taken place long before this—as the house *did* pass a resolution to adjourn, which the Senate did not act upon But we care not what party is in favor of long sessions—we are opposed to them—and we know the people are opposed to them; and we would like to see men elected that would correct these things.

☞ Our neighbor takes exception to our course on the ground that we are opposed to a premature agitation of the Presidential question, and because we predict that when a nomination is made of a candidate for the support of the Democratic party, he will be a man of ability and integrity; of probity and patriotism; and like the Jeffersons—the Jacksons and the Van Burens, he will be a President whom the people will delight to sustain. Will this satisfy the Gazette men so far as we are concerned? But whether it does or not, we have no objections at all to the respective friends of Clay and Scott wasting their strength in a struggle for the prize. They may scramble and fritter away the little strength they have left—but they are doomed to be beaten, and when the proper time for action arrives—empty vaporing promises—will not save them—neither will revelry—hard cider—coon-skins, or any other device, save them from overwhelming defeat.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated,

HARRISBURG, July, 25, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—

Both houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on to-morrow, John Strohm abdicated the Speakers chair of the Senate, and the Senate is now engaged in the 8th ballot for a new Speaker. How it will result, is impossible to say. If parties adhere to their respective candidates no election can take place, unless one of the candidates vote for himself.

The House has been busily engaged all day in a bill for the relief of the Domestic Creditors—a new tax bill—and the general appropriation bill, and no final vote has yet been taken.

The apportionment bill was sent to the Governor this forenoon, and he will have but little time to examine its details before the adjournment—owing to the multiplicity of business that comes before him just at the close of the session.

The Legislature has had a long session, and up to this time most of the important business of a general nature remains unacted upon. I hope, however, the public bills will pass before the adjournment.

Very Respectfully
Yours Truly.

For the Republican.

M'VEYTOWN ISSUE.

Many citizens in speaking of this issue have class'd it promiscuously with the *fraudulent* issues of other corporations. *This is not the fact* and it is consequently very wrong to make such erroneous statements, thereby to destroy its credit and in *popular estimation*, to depreciate its value. It is based on the real property of the borough bearing *lawful interest* and consequently by an *increasingly premium value* until it will be redeemed in legal currency at the expiration of the year.

M'VEYTOWN.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Southern mail of last evening brings us the gratifying intelligence that the Democratic party in Louisiana has triumphed by a large majority.—ALEXANDER MOUTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor has been elected by a majority of TWO THOUSAND VOTES, and there will be a Democratic majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

E. D. White (whig) has been re-elected to Congress from the first district. General Dawson (dem.) is re-elected from the second Congressional district by a majority of near six hundred. Partial returns from the third district, make it pretty certain that James G. Bryce (dem) has beaten John Moore, the present whig Representative, by a large majority. This is truly a most glorious victory. Huzza! Huzza!! Huzza!!!—*Keystone.*

THE TRANSPORTERS.

It has not escaped public attention that the Canal Commissioners authorized a prosecution to be instituted at Pittsburg against a number of transporters on the Canals, who have been leagued together by a constitution—and the most solemn oaths, to keep up the price of frieght on the public improvements of the Commonwealth, and consequently to impair the revenues of the State. The trial came on before Judge Patton last week, and lasted four days. The prosecution and defence was ably conducted, and the defendants had a fair and impartial hearing, and it is highly honorable to the court and jury of Allegheny county, that this large wealthy combination did not escape the penalties of the law, as has too frequently been the case in our eastern city.

But as a salutary example has now been set by the courts of Allegheny county, by which it is hoped that men will hereafter be deterred from entering into combinations to impair the usefulness of our public works. We are pleased to hear that the Governor has interposed his elemency, and so far remitted the sentence, as to release the prisoners from their confinement, on the payment of the fines imposed upon them; the object of the prosecution having been fully attained by the conviction.—*Keystone.*

FRESHET AND HEROISM.

On Thursday the 14th inst., the James River, (Virginia) commenced swelling, and during the evening rose with great rapidity, the first hour six feet, At the latest accounts it had risen, in the whole seventeen feet. There were two or three breeches in the canal between Middleton Mills and New Canaan doing great damage. The Richmond Compiler fears that this is not all, and that so sudden a freshet must have carried destruction to the crops along the tributary streams, as well as the James River itself. The Compiler records the following brave act, by which a young man, 20 years of age, rescued a young lad from a wattery grave:

"The Falls of James River, above Mayo's Bridge, are thickly set with little islets and rocks. The rapid current of the river, rolling for ages among the rocks, has worn out deep sluices and basins, curious in their formation, and as the water dashes about, here a rapid foaming current, forced by the barriers it encounters on either hand, into a zigzag course—there a boiling eddy, sheltered by some broad rock—while in other places the beleaguered flood leaps madly over its barriers, and goes roaring onward—presents a scene as grand as beautiful. It is amid these roaring currents that the Richmond youth practice themselves in the art of swiming. The falls presenting the scene above described at low water, it may be imagined what a war of waters must ensue there at a freshet. George Howell was out at a point where the current is most rapid, on a rock some sixty yards from the shore, when the water rose so suddenly. Alarmed at first, add perceiving his danger, he hesitated till the torrent was far too powerful for him to pass it. His condition being discovered from ashore, a crowd gathered near, but there was no boat, and none dared venture in, because it was regarded as next to madness to attempt to swim to him. The little prisoner began to cry—he was clinging to a small bush that grew out of a fissure in the rock and the water was fast rising up his sides. 'Will no one attempt to save him' was the inquiry of the crowd. At this moment Benjamin Kellum generously offered to risk his life to rescue him. He threw off his clothes, attached to his body a small cord and giving an end of it to a man on shore, threw himself into the raging flood at a point some distance above where the boy was. He struggled manfully, and succeeded in reaching the lowest bush in the group of the four, near the boy—thence he swam up the eddy and reached him.

"Now came the heavy task of taking him to shore; by means of the twine he carried out, a rope was passed to him, and to this he lashed himself and the lad, one end being held by persons on shore. With great coolness and self possession he encouraged the lad to do his utmost, and offered to lay a wager he could outswim him to shore. Thus cheered, he leaped with his rescue into the water, and struggled boldly until borne down by the torrent. His protector raised him up, and swimming on his back, aided by the rope from on shore, bore him safely out."

The Petersburg Intelligencer of Saturday says:—"We regret to learn that there was a destructive freshet to the south of us on Wednesday. The Wilmington and Roanoke, the Raleigh & Gaston, the Portsmouth and Roanoke, and the Petersburg Railroads were all more or less injured. In the county of Warren, N. C., a good deal of damage was done to the corn, the water in many places on the banks of the Roanoke and other streams, covering the corn entirely.

TAX ON BROKERS.

The Legislature of Maryland at their last session passed a tax of $7,000 on the occupation of each person who acted as broker. This produced a lawsuit to test the constitutionality of the law. The Baltimore American of Monday informs us of the result of it, in remarking that on Saturday morning the Judges of the City Court rendered their decision in the case of the State of Maryland *vs.* Lee and Johnston, which, it will be recollected, was brought before the Court by amicable arrangement, for the purpose of deciding the legal interpretation of the Act of Maryland, which requires brokers to pay a heavy license tax for prosecuting their business. The ground of defence assumed in this case was, we believe, that the defendents did business with their own capital and for their own account, and were therefore not Brokers in the eye of the law. The Court, however, decided that the defendants were brokers, and that the law applied to them and to every person that deals in the purchase of stocks, bills or notes.

THE BIG TARIFF PASSED.

The tariff bill which has been so warmly debated in Congress, finally passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last by a vote of 116 to 112. The present bill repeals the proviso in the distribution bill by which it was made a condition that in case duties on articles should at any time be raised to exceed 20 per cent. the distribution should cease, and the land funds restored to the Treasury of the Union.

The articles of Tea and Coffee, as we understand the bill, will pay a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.—*Keystone.*

COMMON CARRIERS—A HEAVY VERDICT.

A Mr. Peck and wife, of Cincinnati, have obtained a verdict for five thousand dollars damages against a stage proprietor named Neal, for injuries received in overturning of the defendant's stage coach while racing. Another case by the son of the plaintiff, against the same defendant, for a severe injury resulting from the same upset, was tried, and a verdict of $3000—the two making $8000. The defender is the proprietor of one of the most important stage lines in Ohio. There was also another line of stages on the same route which carried the mail. Opposition of course ensued, and at the time the accident occurred, the stages were racing. It did not appear that Mr. Neal's driver was particularly careless, or unskilfull, independent of general wrong of racing, or imprudent competition. The law, however, as it plainly exists, was laid down by Judge McLean, that a *Common Carrier is bound to the utmost degree of care, skill and prudence*, in the management of what is committed to his trust.

The Chronicle adds :—

We he here remark that this law of Common Carriers is equally applicable to all modes of conveyance, to rail roads and steamboats not less than stages. The application of the principle now needed by the public is to steamboats. We have not a doubt, that in nearly every instance of steamboat accident, the proprietors might have been mulcted in heavy damages.

The principle of the law does not go upon the idea that the proprietor of the conveyances is himself actively and intentionally a wrong doer. He may in that respect, be very innocent. But, he engages; for profit in business, which reason demands he should conduct with the utmost prudence; and the security of life and property to the public, requires that this duty should be exacted of him.

SENTENCED AND TO BE SENTENCED.

Chas. F. Mitchell the late member of Congress, was sentenced by the Recorder, in New York, on Friday, to three years in the State prison, under the conviction of forgery. His venerable mother was with him and returned to prison holding his hand. Previous to sentence, he addressed the Court stating that his reason for leaving New York for Zanesville, Ohio, were to arrange his affairs and those of his family, previous to the passing of his sentence. That he wished to earn money for himself and family by embarking in business in Zanesville in his own name, without disguise—advertised his business, and wrote to and sent his advertisements to the Recorder and Judge Noah, advising him where he was—that having no money to pay the expense of arguing the bills of exceptions, he went there to earn some believing the argument would proceed as well in his absence. The Court granted him time to arrange his family affairs before going to prison.

The Supreme Court, at Utica, have decided against the application of Colt, convicted of murder, and ordered the Court below, (Judge Kent) to sentence him.—*United S. Newspaper.*

TROUBLE AMONG THE MORMONS.

General Bennett, of the Nauvoo legion of Later Day Saints, has been excommunicated by Joe Smith, but the general defies the prophet and promises to make some disclosures exposing that distingished person to the public. Here is his letter to the editor of the Burlington Hawk.

NAUVOO, Ill., June 27, 1842

MR. EDWARDS:—In your paper of the 23d you allude to the "trouble among the Mormons;" and express a desire and hope that "the schism is incurable," and I assure you it is really so. The holy Joe fears the consequences of my disclosures, and has threatened to take my life, and has ordered some of his Danite band to effect the murder clandestinely—but *he shall be exposed.* If he murders me, others will avenge my blood, and expose him; if I live, I will do it to the entire satisfaction of all. Just suspend your judgment a few days until you see my *expose* in the "Sangamon Journal" of next week, or the week following, over my name. In haste, yours respectfully,

JOHN C. BENNET.

INDIAN WARS

The Galena Gazette, of the 2nd instant, reports a battle between the Sioux and Chippewas, on the authority of the Captain of the Steamboat Rock River. About one hundred and thirty Chippewas attacked Lower Sioux village, killed thirteen and wounded eighteen. Five Chippewas were killed and a number wounded. The latter then retreated to their own country.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS.

We copy the following notice of the recent very great improvements that have been made at this fashionable and favorite watering place, from the Bedford Gazette:

Bedford Springs.

As the bath season is about commencing, we deem it proper to state for the benefit of persons residing at a distance, that accommodations of the first order can be had either at the Springs or, at public houses in town. At the Springs the buildings are handsomely fitted up—the Chambers are very large and ventilated—and there is every convenience that could be desired. In addition to the former buildings, there has been completed during the last spring a very large brick building 162 feet in length, and 55 or 54 feet in width, with a portico extending the whole length of the building in front. The dining room is said to be the largest in the United States, being 27 feet in breadth, and extending the whole length of the building. On the second story of this house there is a very splendid ball room for the accommodation of those who are fond of such amusement, which is supplied with one of the best bands of music to be found any where. The walks and grounds about the springs have been handsomely fitted up by E. L. Anderson, Esq., and are now in the very best order. The Springs are beautifully located in a very romantic section of the country, surrounded by hills and mountains, interspersed with scenery such as the eye continually delights to dwell upon. The surrounding neighborhood abounds in curiosities which hold out every inducement to the lover of natural science to visit this section of country.

In addition to the above mentioned buildings, there are also two summer houses, the one on the summit of the mountain, with gravel walks leading thereto—a billiard room—a ten pin alley—and warm and cool bath houses. The waters possess medicinal properties unsupassed by any in the known world and great and innumerable benefits have resulted from their uses.

The Springs are now kept by Mr. William Reynolds, a gentleman in every way qualified to entertain and render visiters comfortable. To those who desire to remain in town, we would say, that they can meet with the best of accommodations at either of our public houses, the landlords all being gentlemen who take pleasure in rendering those comfortable who may favor them with a call. From any of our public houses, visiters can, when they desire, be accommodated with conveyances to take them to the Springs.

A Farmer's Life.

The Oration delivered before the American Institute in New York, by Rev. J. O. Choules, is a production of much merit, and although the work of a scholar, is well worthy the attention of the practical man. The subject of Agriculture is treated of in this lecture with singular felicity—and it contains many passages which would interest and prove useful to the farmer. The following passage respecting the life of a farmer, expresses just sentiments.

"I wish I could see in all our farmers a disposition to magnify their calling: but I have been grieved in many a farm house, to listen to lamentations over what they term their 'hard lot.' I have heard the residents upon a noble farm, all paid for, talk about drudgery, and never having their work done; and few or no opportunities for the children; and I have especially been sorry to hear the females lament over the hard fate of some promising youth of seventeen, who was admirably filling up his dutiss, and training himself for extensive usefulness and influence. They have made comparisons between his situation, coarsely clad and working hard, and coming in fatigued, with some cousin at college, or young man who *clerked* in a city store, till at length the boy has become dissatisfied, and begged off from his true interests and happiness.

I am conversant with no truer sense of enjoyment than I have witnessed in American farm houses, and even log cabins, where the father under the influence of enlightened Christianity and sound views of life, has gone with his family, as the world have termed it, into the woods. The land is his own, and he has every inducement to improve it; he finds a healthy employment for himself and family, and is never at a loss for materials to occupy his mind. I do not think the physician has more occasion for research than the farmer; the proper food of vegetables and animals will alone constitute a wide and lasting field of investigation. The daily journal of a farmer is a source of much interest to himself and others. The record of his labors, the expression of his hopes, the nature of his fears, the opinions of his neighbors, the results of his experiments, the entire sum total of his operations, will prove a deep source of pleasure to any thinking man. If the establishment of agricultural societies, and the cattle shows of our country, should have the effect of stimulating one farmer in every township to manage his land and stock upon the best principles of husbandry, there would be a wonderful and speedy altercation in the products of the earth, because comparison would force upon his friends and neighbors; and his example be beneficial, for prejudice itself will give way to profit."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following brief, but beautiful and eloquent allusion to George Washington, closes the third volume of Mr. Bancroft's History of the United States, and indicates the period at which the author has arrived in his great work :—

* * * * "Thus, after long years of strife, of repose, and of strife renewed, England and France solemnly agreed to be at peace. The treaties of Aix la Champelle had been negociated by the ablest statesmen of Europe, in the splendid forms of monarchial diplomacy. They believed themselves the arbiters of mankind, the pacificators of the world—re-constructing the colonial system on a basis which should last for *ages*—confirming the peace of Europe by the nice adjustment of material forces. At the very time of the Congress of Aix la Champelle, the woods of Virginia sheltered the youthful George Washington, the son of a widow. Born by the side of the Potomac, beneath the roof of a Westmoreland farmer, almost from infancy his lot had been the lot of an orphan.—No academy had welcomed him to its studies, no college crowned him with its honors: to read, to write, to cypher—these had been his degrees in knowledge.

"And now, at sixteen years of age, in quest of a honest maintenance, encountering intolerable toil: cheered onward by being able to write to a school-boy friend: "Dear Richard, a doubloon is my constant gain every day, and sometimes six pistoles;" himself his own cook, having no spit but a forked stick, no plate but a large chip; roaming over spurs of the Alleghenies, and along the banks of the Shenandoah, alive to nature and sometimes "spending the best of the day in admiring the trees and the richness of the land:" among the skin clad savages, with their scalps and rattlers, or uncouth emigrants, "that never would speak English," rarely sleeping in a bed, holding a bear skin a splendid couch; glad of a resting place for the night, upon a little hay, straw or fodder; and often camping in the forests, where the place nearest the fire was a happy luxury; this stripling surveyor in the woods, with no companion but his unlettered associates, and no implements of science but his compass and chain, contrasted strongly with the imperial magnificence of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. And yet God has selected, not Kaunitz, nor New-castle—not a monarch of the House of Hapsburg, nor of Hanover, but the Virginia stripling, to give an impulse to human affairs, and, as far as events can depend on an individual, had placed the rights and the destines of countles millions in the keeping of a widow's son."

Monday evening, July, 20, 1842.

Washington Temperance society met, the President being absent, on motion of Dr. Applebaugh *Mr* John Rigg was appointed President *pro tem.* The following were the exercises of the evening.

1st Minutes of last meeting read.

2nd Song by Dr J J Applebaugh.

3d The Rev *Mr* Myers being called on addressed the meeting in an eloquent and pleasing manner.

4th Song by J P Walter.

5th The Rev Jacob Gruber being called on, addressed the meeting in a highly satisfactory manner, much to the edification and amusement of all present.

6th Song by J P Walter.

7th On motion of R C Hale, Esq.

Resolved, That Wm P Elliott Esq be elected President *pro tem* of this society; carried unanimously. On motion, Resolved, That Thomas Stewart, R R Franks and Dustin Spaulding act as Vice Presidents of this Society; carried unanimously.

8th Song by Messrs Walter and Applebaugh.

9th Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the Rev'd gentlemen, for their eloquent speeches on this occasion.

10th On motion the meeting rdjourned to meet on Monday evening next, court week, where all are invited to attend.

G. W. THOMAS—*Rec. Sec'ty.*

HARVEST HOME.

At a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society held in the Court House on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were offered by Wm. P. Elliott, Esq., and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the Washington Temperance Society of Lewistown will celebrate the Harvest Home in this town, on Tuesday the 16th of August next at Milliikens grove and that, R. C. Hale, Joseph Milliken Jas. Burns, J. R. Weeks, J. G. McGlaughlin, J. Hoyt Jr. J. Crawford, T Stewart, M. Landis, J. L. Ickes, S. Brooks, J. Wonders, G. Wiley, be a committee of invitation to invite all the Societies in this and the adjoining counties to join with us.

Resolved, That E. Allen, J. M. Cogley, J. A. Pierce, J. J. Applebaugh, A. Landis, G. W. Thomas, D. Spaulding, be a committe to prepare Banners &c. suitable to the occasion.

Resolved, That J. P Walter. D. W. Woods, C. Stratford, W. Morrison, D. A. Burns, J. A. Cunningham, M. Montgomery, H. Kulp, Jr. C. Ritz, be a committee to prepare toasts, and secure the services of able deficient speakers.

Resolved, That J. Givler, J. Rigg, E. Ball, E. F. Hiney, H. Eisenbise, W. H. Gore, L. J. Elberty, M. McElcarr, J. Musser I. Sides, J. Beck, L. Colder, J. Wright, S. Kreider, J. McCord, J. Mathews, W. P. Milliken, J. Watts, R. Gibbs, J. Dumars, C. Waldron J. J Morgan, to be a committee to invite the Lewistown Band, agree with some suitable person to furnish a Dinner for the occasion, and prepare the ground &c.

Resolved, That the procession will be formed at the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M & march to the ground under the direction of Marshalls to be appointed for the occasion.

ATTENTION
ARTILLERY

You will parade on your usual ground on Monday, the first day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., in summer uniform, each member provided with thirteen rounds of blank cartridge; arms and accoutrements in good order.

By order of the Capt.
W. H. IRWIN, O. S.
July 25, 1832.

Carriage Manufactory.

CLARKE & ZERBE, have associated themselves as a firm for the manufacture of all kinds of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, &C.

which will be manufactured to order on the shortest notice. Ready made articles always on hand, which are open for inspection by the public, who are respectfully invited to call and see.

Two apprentices wanted, one to work on Carriages, and one to work at smithing.
Lewistown, July 25, 1842. 3w.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

James M. Duncan

Attorney at Law

Pittsburg, Will attend to cases in Bankruptcy in the Western District of Penna. Persons residing in Mifflin county, wishing to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act may apply to R. C. HALE, Lewistown, who will give them the requisite instruction.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Mifflin county.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—

I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff,

to be voted for at the General Election to be held this fall, and if I should receive a majority of your suffrages, pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

GEORGE DAVIS.
Lewistown, July 24, 1842.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent voters of Mifflin co.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—

Through the persuasion of my numerous friends I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

and if elected, will endeavour to discharge the duties of said office with faithfulness and punctuality.

JOHN STONEROAD,
Derry township, July 12 1842.

Sheriffalty.

To the Independent voters of Mifflin co.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—

Through the persuasion of my friends I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

and if elected I will discharge the duties of said office with punctuality.

ISAIAH COPLIN.
Lewistown, July 16, 1842.

To the freemen of Old Mifflin,

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of

Register and Recorder.

at the ensuing general election, and if so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge my self to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

Your Fellow Citizen,
JOHN UTLEY.
Newton Hamilton July 25, 1842.

To the Voters of Mifflin County.

The subscriber offers himself as a candidate for the office of

Register and Recorder.

If elected, he pledges himself by untiring diligence and attention, to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of his ability.

Adam Crissman.
Lewistown, July 17, 1842.

To the Independent Voters of Mifflin County.

FELLOW CITIZENS :—

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Register and Recorder.

at the ensuing General Election, and if so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office, with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

Your Fellow-citizen,
James A. Cunningham.
Lewistown, July 18, 1842.

Estate of Peter Ruble dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd. late of Oliver tp. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

GABRIEL DUNMIRE.
JACOB CARVER, Adm'rs.
July 24, 1842.

HOPE FURNACE.
TO THE PUBLIC

STACY ROGERS having rented HOPE FURNACE, well known for the excellence of her stoves and other castings now offers at the Furnace or delivered at Lewistown, an assortment of Coal Stoves, and nine plate Stoves for wood of 22. 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches in length. ALSO

Houghton's Patent Franklin Cooking Stove.

Superier to any other now in use for cooking roasting or baking, 4 boilers on a level, an open fire and hearth in front for roasting and broiling, and also a large HOT AIR OVEN for baking and stewing &c. the heat passing entirely round it. Wood, Bituminous, or Anthracite coal used for fuel, and as the fire is divided between the boilers by a plate and burns in an open revolving grate turned by a crank which can be let down in front or raised up under the boilers, the Stove takes not more than one half the fuel used in the Hathaway Stove. By experiment made this Stove will cook, bake and boil all things necessary for a meal within 20 minutes after the fire it first put in, and will weigh from 270 to 320 lbs and can be sold at from $25 to 35 dollars with all the furniture and pipe. And as "the proof of the pudding is in eating it" the Public are asked to give it a trial.

S. Rogers has also an assortment of Hollow ware, Kettles, Pots, Skillets with and without lids, bake ovens, Plough points and Shears, Apple nuts and a general assortment of Mill Castings. ALSO GROCERIES, HARDWARE and Queens Ware and DRY GOODS, &c.

He will take in exchange all kinds of country produce at Hope Furnace, Lewistown or any other place in the district.
July 10th, 1842. 6mo.

A CHANCE.

☞Wanted $1200 Lewistown Bank notes for one year, for which a premium of 3 per cent will be given, and the very best security—Apply to D McClure.
June 14, 1842.

SUPT. OF MOTIVE POWER OFFICE,
Parkesburg July 13, 1842.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

WILL be received at Parkesburg, Chester county, until sunset of Saturday, the 7th day of August next, by J. B. Moorhead, Superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road, for furnishing ten sets of trucks for carrying section boats over the said rail road. The trucks will be required to be built agreeably to a plan and specification which will be exhibited three days previous to the letting, at the Canal Commissioners room at Harrisburg, and the office of Superintendent. A set will constitute a sufficient number to carry a boat of four sections. The proposals will state the price for each truck of four wheels, payment for which to be made from the revenues derived from the use of said trucks.

J. B. MOORHEAD,
Supt. Col. & Phil. Rail Road.
Parkesburg, July 20, 1842.—3t

Auditors Notice.

Those persons interested in the money arising out of the sale of the personal property of Frederick Holliday & Mathew B. Casey, in the hands of the Sheriff of Mifflin county, are hereby notified that Henry Eisenbise Esq. has been appointed by the court of Common Pleas of the said county Auditor to distribute the proceeds of said sale, and that he will meet at the Hotel of Major Daniel Eisenbise in Lewistown for the performance of the duties of said office on Saturday the 13th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. of which all persons interested are hereby notified.

HENRY EISENBISE, Auditor.
Lewistown, July 5th 1843.

Guardianship Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the Guardianship account of Thomas J. Wilson Guardian of the minor children of Joseph Fleming dec'd and Christian Hartzler and John Kurtz Guardians of the minor children of Christian Detweiler dec'd that they have filed their Guardianship accounts in the office of the clerk of the Orphans Court of Mifflin county which said accounts will be presented to the orphans court of said county at the court house in Lewistown on Friday the 5th day of August next for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE, Clk. O. C.
Clerks Office
Lewistown, July 5, 1842.

Auditors Notice.

The undersigned, pursuant to appointment will attend at the Prothonotarys Office in Lewistown on the 27th day of July inst. for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate of Dr, Christian Swartz, to and amongst the Judgment creditors of said Swartz the money being in the hands of Sheriff Turner who made the sale—At which time and place all those concerned may attend if they think proper.

D. R. REYNOLDS Auditor.
July 4th 1842,

P. S, Major Cummings the Trustee of Dr, Swartz is requested to attend at the time and place above named,

NOTICE.

To the Honorable the Court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin County.

The petition of Elijah Davis of McVeytown in said county respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers & travellers at the house of Edward Dougherty dec'd now kept by said Elijah Davis as an inn or tavern, he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public house and he as in duty will prav. &c.

ELIJAH DAVIS.

June 29, 1842.

We the subscribers citizens of McVeytown and vicinity do certify that Elijah Davis the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and Temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers and that such is necessary to accommodate the Public and entertain strangers and Travellers.

Henry Wharton,	William I. McCoy, Esq.
David Hartzler,	George M. Bowman Esq.
Robert Rankin,	Isaac Correll,
Martin Staley,	William Butterbaugh,
James Cooper,	John A Steel,
John Ward,	John Ross,
Robert Rankin,	Richard S. Brimmer,
John S. Lofflin,	Jacob Bratton,

Administration Account.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of William Beale John Graham, Cristian Detweiler, Margaret Graham, Cristian Lapp, Sylvanus Moss, William Mitchell, George Buyoe, J. Snyder, J. Criswell, Samuel Edmiston deceased, that the Executors and administrators of the said decedents have filed their administration accounts in the Registers Office of Mifflin county, which said administration accounts will be presented to the Orphans Court of said county, at the Court house in Lewistown on Friday the 5th day of August next for confirmation and allowance.

ENOCH BEALE, Register.
Registers Office,
Lewistown July 5, 1842.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, for the begefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Judges have appointed the 1st Monday in August next hear us and our creditors at the Court house in the Borough of Lewistown, when and where you may attend if you see propev.

Joseph G Doebler.
John Tweed.
Samuel McClintic.
James McFarlane.
Thomas E. Smith.
John S. McEwen.
Joshua Way.

Lewistown, July 6th, 1842.

FOR RENT.

Two or three rooms for rent, on third Street in the house formerly occupied by A. B. Long, part of which is now occupied by the subscriber.

ADAM CRISSMAN.
Lewistown July 18th 1842.

LOOKHERE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, that they are required to come forward and make settlement either by paying their bills or giving their notes without delay, and save cost.

DANIEL EISENBISE.
Lewistown, July 12, 1842.

W. H. IRWIN,
Attorney-at-Law.

Office, one door west of the residence of R. C. Hale, Esq.
Lewistown, Dec. 8, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at One o'clock in the after-noon—the following property, viz:—

A lot of ground on the south side of 3d street in the Borough of Lewistown, called the board yard, being parts of lots nos 114 and 115 in the general plan of said Borough, measuring fifty feet in front on third street, by two hundred feet back to a 16 foot alley, and adjoining lot of Alexander Eisenbises heirs; on the west, and a ten foot alley on the east. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William P. Cowling.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of David W Hulings in eleven acres of land more or less situate in Derry township near Lewistown, in two enclosures, bounded by lands of Christian Hoover Ephriam Banks Esq. Joseph B Ard, James McDowell Henry Stoner and others. Also, six acres and 14 perches, more or less, in the same township, in two enclosures, adjoining the road leading from Lewistown to Furgusons Valley, heirs of Henry Earnthistle, Wm. McCay, and others. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. W Hulings.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the Borough of Lewistown, containing each about two acres more or less, bounded on the south by town lots of D R Reynolds and others and on the east and north by the great road leading from Lewistown past the house of James McCurdy. Also one lot of ground in the borough of Lewistown, containing about four acres more or less, adjoining the above lots and lot of Wm McCay on the west and the great road leading from Lewistown past the house of James McCurdy on the north. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D W Hulings.

ALSO,

will be sold at the same time, all the right title and interest of D. W Hulings in 56 acres 84 perches of land in Granville township nearly all clear without any buildings thereon beginning at a black oak on bank of Juniata river, south 46 1-2 East 224 5-10s perches to a post, South 14 East 93 5-10s perches to a hickory joining land of John Brought, thence North 33 1-2 West 118 perches along land of D W Hulings residue of said tract to a post corner of McFadden's heirs, thence North 33 West 76 3-10 perches to a post, North 44 West 107 perches joining McFaddens heirs to a chesnut ash on Juniata river. North 37 East 21 5-10 perches to place of beginning. Interest of said D W Hulings being the seven twelfths of the same, subject to the claim of widows dower. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D W Hulings.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in Wayne township, Mifflin county, containing about five acres, be the same more or less, with a new dwelling house, stable and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Vanzant, Samuel Murfin and others. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George M McVey,

ALSO,

A half lot of ground at the corner of main and 3d streets in the Borough of Lewistown measuring 33 1-3 feet in front on main street by 110 feet on third street to a ten feet alley. Also a half lot of ground situate on main street in the borough of Lewistown, adjoining the above described lot and measuring 33 1-3 feet in front by 110 feet back to a 10 foot alley, with a two story frame house and out buildings thereon erected and plastered on the outside and are parts of lots no 124 and 125 in the general plan of said borough. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Wilson, dec'd in the hands of his administratrix, Mary Wilson.

ALSO,

A half lot of ground more or less, situate in the east end of the borough of Lewistown, fronting on the turnpike about thirty feet and two hundred feet deep and adjoining lots of Samuel P. Lilley, the widow Bumbaugh and others with a two story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bumbaugh.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in Wayne township Mifflin county containing four acres more or less, bounded on the east by lands of Lewis Bond on the west by the Juniata river and on the west by lands of Smiths heirs. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Barton.

ALSO,

A certain messuage, tenement and half lot of ground situate in the borough of Lewistown, Pa. bounded in front 30 feet by market street on the west by lot of Catharine Power on the north by an alley, and on the east by another half of the same lot now owned by Jacob Muthersbaugh it being the western half of lot no 65 in the general plan of Lewistown with a two story brick house and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold at the property of John L Porter.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in Armagh township Mifflin county, containing one acre and fifty six perches, with a log house and other improvements thereon erected adjoining lands of John Smith and others. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Alexander, (mold.)

ALSO,

A half lot of Ground more or loss in the Borough of Lewistown, with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon erected—adjoining lot of Jacob Wonder, and lot of T. & P. McClure and others Seized taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Hogle.

ALSO,

All the interest of John Thompson in a lot of ground in the borough of Lewistown bounded by Valley street, lot of George Davis, a 15 foot alley, and a lot of John C Sigler, with a frame dwelling house, stable and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Thompson.

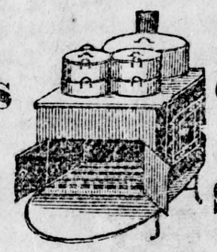
ALSO,

By virtue of two writs of Lavanias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, will be sold at the same time and place All that certain brick Church, situate and being on third street, adjoining an alley on the west and Chas. Robeson on the east, in the borough of Lewistown in said county to be sold as the property of Martin Johnston, Samuel Molson, Charles Robison and William Palmer building committee of the African Bethel Church—or the owners or reputed owners.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. will be sold at the same time and place, the following tract of land situate in Granville township, Mifflin county containing twenty four acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of David Bear Franklin Caldwell, and the heirs of James Lyon dec'd.—with a log house, log barn, shop and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Grumminger.

JAMES TURNER, *Sheriff.*
June 28, 1842.

Hathaway's  Cooking HOT AIR STOVES

This celbrated tove is now manufactured dy rthur B. Long. in Lewistown, Pa which he will endeavor at all timesto keep on hand teady foruse, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, Middle size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small familes.

There nartnever has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the Fontva vta age that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpose is not to be equalled—its Baking csamquel farsuperior to any other, as the hot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in iCrbe; obordeuking ~ Baking than any other toli that has form rly been used. cm spyde rwaddressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Post Office, or at hi a tadAeth oSunctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841. MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommend them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER,
Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841 JAMES TURNER.

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. MOSES MONTGOMERY,

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841. A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long, Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown. Nov 24, 1841. JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in uso in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown. Nov. 24, 1841. JAS. CRISWELL.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A B. Long Lewstown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further. that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who want a good article in his kitchen.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10 1842. D. W. MOORE.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bakes equal to any brick oven.

Summit, Feb. 10 1842. SAMUEL LAMON

IMPORTANT PROOF,
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual aymptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure gent Mifflincounnty.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North St. between Coates and Brown st.

J. J. APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residnce, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances o his profession unless absenton duty.

May 5th 1841.

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion sea for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successfu eperation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experineced and popnlar teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

The second quarter of the summer session will commence on Monday the 3d of August.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,)	$6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c.	8 00
Greek and Latin Languages,	10 00
The different branches of mathematics	8 00

No extra charges whatever.

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown, July 13, 1842

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James, Printz Hall, Woman's Love, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall.

May 10, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

To those who desire to take the benefit o the Bankrupt Law,

J. K, Henderson, Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, offers his services.

Applicants for voluntary Bankruptcy residing in Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and neighboring counties, must petition the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Judge of the U. S, District Court at Pittsburg, who sits every day for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Any person can bdi s charged withuot resgard to the amount of his debts. The petition can be presented and a discharge hap without the applicant be ing present. An approved form ot petition will be sent to any one desirous of availing himself of the Law upon application to the advertiser by letter. The costs of an application (exclusion of the Attorney's fee) will be about sixteen dollars.

Pittsburg April 1, 1842.

J. HANADEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philade-l phia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second Monday of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 50
History and Composition,	1 00 extra
Natural Philosophy,	1 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry, Geometry,	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing, each	$10 00
Embroidery.	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March. 8th 1842.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers rsepectfully inform the public that they have just opened a splendid assortment of New Goods consisting of Blue Black and Fancy coloured cloths Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Linen Drillings Beverteen and cloths of all qualities, Silk Satin, Marseiles and Valencia Vestings Stocks, Collars, Merino and Cotton Hose Silk and Italian cravats and Hankerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves and a large assortment of Trimmings.

They have also received a large assortment of Books and Stationary. Consisting of Law, Theological, Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books. full and half bound blank books, Paper, Quils, Steel Pens, Pen Knives, Inkstands memorandum and Pockbooks, Writing sand, Wafers Sealing wax, Slates &c., &c. They have also a large assortment of made up Clothing all of which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in town. The Tailoring Business still carried on and the latest fashions just received.

COGLEY & McCAY.

May 10, 1842.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Reuben Smith, three doors west of F. Schwartz's Tavern in main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable ork as any other establishment in the Borough. From is experience, and by punctual and good work, h pes to merit and receive a share of public patron ge.

Lewistown. April. 4. 1842.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug. At first you complain of having a Col.., which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is al; so experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has just received a fresh supply of seasonable Dry Goods which he is prepared to sell at prices fully in accordance with the times Also, Groceries, Hardware, China and Queensware, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash. Call and examine the goods and if you are not satisfied that they are as cheap as not cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere, there will be no grumbling about having to exhibit goods.

Be sure to call

T. STEWART.

Lewistown May 30, 1842. tf.

NEW CASH STORE.

The sabscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Broad Cloths of every description, Sattinets, domestic and British Prints, Printed Lawns, Gambrones, Plain and printed Drillings, Cantoon cords Beaverteens, Chambrays, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery &c. &c.

Groceries of every description which they have purchased for *cash* at reduced prices, at their store room in the house occupied by Abraham Blymyer, immediately opposite the jail. They kee constantly on hand a general assertment o

Hardware and Queensware,

ALSO,

Carpenter's Tools,

which they offer at extremely low prices for CASH.

They respectfully solicit the public to give them a call and examine for themselves, and they feel assured that the quality and prices of their goods will ensure them a liberal patronage from a discerning public.

☞ Country produce of every description taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

A. & G. Blymyer.

Lewistown. June 29. 1842.

Temperance House,

MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN. PENN'A.

(Late Greer's Pa. Hotel.)

The subscriber will open a TEMPERANCE HOUSE, at the above named place on the 1st day of April ext, and respectfully ly solicits the patronage of the friendsof Temperance.

The House is pleasantly situated, in the most business part of the Borough, a few doors east of the Bank, and was built expressly, for a Hotel. It will be handsomely furnished, and every pains taken to accommodate those who may call.

There is extensive stabling attached to the premises, which will be under the care o temperate and trusty hostlers. A hydran of pure water flows in the yard.

A READING ROOM will be connected with the establishment.

MARY ANN ELLIOTT.

ewistown March 2, 1842.

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors abova J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepered to execute all orders in his line of business.

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown al together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping, with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. In short it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call ad see the machine in operation, at the barn o Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflid Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Dewisown Dec. 1841.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citzens of Lewistown and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel S Jones, two doors west of Mrs. Elliott's Temperance Hotel, and directly opposite Frederick Schartz's Hotel where he intends carrying on the

Clock, Watchmaking and Jewelry Business

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by doing his work in a workmanlike manner to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

French Ebony Time Peices,
Gold and Silver Levers,
English quartier and Patent Vertical Watches,
Gold and Silver Everpointed Patent Pencils,
Miniature Frames,

Gold Fob and Guard Chains, Gold Seals, a general assortment of Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Inamaled Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Snapps, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Salt Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Gillotts Steel Pens. Guard Chains. Ear Rings, Necklaces, Silver and Steel Spectacles, a general assortment of Spectacle glasses and cases, Powder Flasks, and a first rate assortment of Rogers Penn Knives, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms to suit the times. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well by giving me a call.

M. BUOY.

Lewistown, June 14, 1842.

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.

Jacksereek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in opefation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deiver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales 35 00, over 5000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

W. R. IRWIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office, one door went of the residence of R. C. Hale, Esq.

Lewistown, Dec. 8, 1841.

MEDICINES.

Just received and for sale by Smith & McVey at their Drug store in the borough of McVeytown, Mifflin co Pa.

DR. LIN'S
Temperance Life-bitters, and
CHINESE BLOOD PILLS,

an infallible remedy and cure for Liver complaints. and all sicknesses and diseases.

ALSO,

DR. LIN'S
Strengthening Plasters.

This medicine has been recommended by Physicians as an invaluable cure for pains in the breast, side, weakness, lameness, lung or Liver complaints.

ALSO,

Rev Dr Bartholomew's
EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP,

A pleasant cordial for coughs, compiaints of thelungs leading to consumption colds pains in the breast and side, spitting blood; hoarseness whooping cough, difficult breathing in young children, &c.

ALSO,

FIELD'S
Anodyne Shaving Cream,

This cream has been tried by many and pronounced a most excellent afair for shaving it is said to be entirely unequalled.

ALSO,

HEWE'S
Nerve and Bone Liniment
O R
Indian Vegitable Elixir,

An unfailing cure for Rheumatism and contracted cords and sinews.

ALSO,

MR. DALLEY'S
Pain Extractor,

This medicine is a salve for an outward application a certain cure for burns and scalds.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG,

Ho! ye red heads and Grey!
Phenomenon in Chemistry,
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE,
Colors the hair, and not the skin!!

This dye is in form of a powder and may be applied to the hair without any trouble whatever, and in two or three applications will change the hair to a bright jet black.

☞ All the above medicines will be insured genuine, and accompanied with directions and cirtificates.

SMITH & McVEY.

McVeytown July 1, 1842.

Hardware! Hardware!

Great Inducements to Country Merchants.

The subscriber having concluded to do an entire CASH business, offers for sale his large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails and Cutlery lower than it was ever bought for in Philadadelphia. The following will give you some idea of the prices that I am determined to sell at.—

6 inch Carpenters Patent Rim Locks from $12 to	$14	per doz
6 inch Brass Striker	6 50	"
Newton Darling Grass Scythes	10	"
Newburns " "	9	"
Hay Forks, solid cap ferrule	5	"
Cast Steel long handle shovels	7	"
Cumberland or Reading nails	4 62½	keg
Phœnix or Juniata "	4 44	"
Other makers "	4 31	"

I will sell any articles in my line from 20 to 25 per cent lewer than can be bought for on credit. Call on me—examine my goods—get a list of my prices, compare them with the prices of other stores, and ascertain for yourselves where you can buy the cheapest.

HENRY L. ELDER, Importer.

493 Market st. above 13th north side

May 25, 1342. 6 mo.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county Pa, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co., as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by careful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. B. A number of *BOARDERS* can be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusive right of building

DAVENPORT'S
HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841